

Moutriers
have received
the Latest
Victor
Records

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

April 26, 1921, Temperature 65.

Barometer 29.90

Rainfall 0.30 inch.

Humidity 59.

April 26, 1921, Temperature 77.

No. 18,550

三月廿六日四年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26 1921. 日十三月三戌王大歲年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

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LOUNGE SUITS from \$65.00, cut and finish
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MANUFACTURING
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HELP US AND HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY.
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General Knitter & Dyer
Manufacturers of Woolen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
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WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. 638. Tel. 636.

CLOCKS

(see special show window)

AT

J. ULLMANN & CO.
HONGKONG

April 26, 1921, Temperature 65.

Rainfall 0.30 inch.

Humidity 59.

April 26, 1921, Temperature 77.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/61/16.

To-day's opening rate 2/61/16.

GENOVA ANXIETY.

CONFERENCE ENDANGERED.

FRANCE'S GRAVE THREAT.

RUSSIA'S PROPERTY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 25.

Well-informed quarters in London regard M. Poincaré's threat of isolated action against Germany as a warning of grave significance.

Genoa reports that the British delegation is to-day discussing the new situation arising from the attitude of the Russians on the sub-committee of experts, which is regarded with anxiety because if the Russians insist on non-recognition of debts or the rights of private property it will mean the breaking down of the whole of the basis of the conference.

It is emphasised that the period of so-called bargaining cannot continue indefinitely.

GENOA, April 25.

British official opinion considers M. Poincaré's speech very serious, because it was made without consulting the Allies.

MEDIAEVAL SURVIVAL.

GENOA, April 25.

M. Chicherin, in a statement regarding the difficulty of yesterday's meeting of experts, said that immediately the question of property was raised the discussion became most important for the Russians who considered private property as an abomination similar to medieval feuds, rights or serfdom and should be abolished. It was impossible to yield on this point, but in order to smooth present difficulties they proposed to grant former owners long leases or participation in mixed companies. Furthermore, the Russians considered they were entitled to decide what were just claims.

M. Chicherin summed up the whole trouble as a difference between two contradictory legal conceptions. M. Chicherin declared that *de jure* recognition of the Soviet was for them a question of trade which was impossible without legal powers.

WILL FRANCE WITHDRAW?

LONDON, April 25.

While Genoa is talking of the possibility of Russia breaking up the conference, London is speculating on the eventuality of France withdrawing. It is asserted that such a step would result in France's isolation, as it is believed the conference would continue without her. Mr. Lloyd George in such an eventuality is expected to return home to seek a fresh vote of confidence.

M. Poincaré spoke in his capacity as President of the Council General of Meuse, one of the French departmental assemblies whose members include 470 members. The Parliament was holding its Easter sessions. The inaugural address of the presidents exceptionally on this occasion dealt with foreign affairs. Practically all the councils adopted resolutions of confidence in M. Poincaré, demanding strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles. The French newspapers also support M. Poincaré, declaring that his speech reflects the sentiments of the country.

TEDIOUS BARGAINING.

GENOA, April 25.

Signs are not wanting that the powers are wearying of Russian affairs which are engrossing general attention. It is announced in Britain circles that the tedious Soviet bargaining must soon end. The powers do not intend to prolong the arguments indefinitely.

PARIS, April 26.

With a view to clarifying the Russian situation, the allied experts have drafted a questionnaire requesting definite answers from the Soviets regarding official pre-war obligations, war debts, losses inflicted on foreigners, and restoration of confiscated property.

A DEBATED PACT.

GENOA, April 25.

Mr. Lloyd George handed M. Barthou the non-aggression pact which was the subject all day of examination by Anglo-French jurists. Details are not available but difficulties are likely to be encountered since it is understood questions of boundaries are involved.

"OUR HAT IS IN THE RING."

AMERICA'S MARITIME AMBITIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Owing to the Lamport and Holt Line reducing passenger rates to South American ports, the Shipping Board announces that the Mason Line rates have been reduced to \$295 for Rio de Janeiro, \$350 for Monte Video, and \$360 for Buenos Aires compared with the Lamport and Holt Line's \$315, \$360 and \$370 respectively.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Lester, says that "our hat is in the ring and we will stick it as long as necessary to defend America's dominion over the passenger traffic on all oceans."

SHIPBUILDING NEGOTIATIONS.

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, April 25.

The shipbuilding negotiations have evolved proposals which both sides are submitting to their constituents.

Details have not been divulged but the situation is regarded as more hopeful.

In consequence of the engineers' deadlock 47 unions have approached the A.E.U. with a view to re-establishing a united front.

LATER.

The basis settlement approved by the negotiators is an immediate reduction of 10s. 6d. a week, the remaining 5s. to be split up into 3s. effective in May and the rest early in June. It is understood that both sides recommend acceptance.

STABILISING CURRENCY.

CENTRAL BANK SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

President Harding has expressed his willingness to the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank to participate in the proposed association of central banks.

[A London cable dated April 13 stated: The speediest possible return to the gold standard is the allied experts' main recommendation regarding the stabilisation of currency. This should be assisted by an association of central banks, also by an international convention for the purpose of centralising and co-ordinating the demand for gold to avoid fluctuations in price which are likely to follow competitive efforts by a number of countries to sequester metallic reserves. Each country should be left free to decide whether to adopt the old gold parity or a new parity approximating the present exchange value of its currency. Experts advise early abandonment of restriction on imports and exports which is applied to certain countries with the object temporarily to protect their finances.]

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, April 26.

General Adamson, commanding the Athlone brigade of the pro-treaty L.R.A. was killed at Athlone last night. He was held up by Republican troops who shot him when he raised his hands.

Several Republican officers were arrested and taken to the pro-treaty L.R.A. headquarters.

HOME COTTON WAGES.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, April 25.

The wages question in the cotton trade has been settled, a conference of employers and employed of the Manchester spinners and weavers having accepted the terms conceded in the card room workers. Wages will be reduced immediately 3s 3d. in the pound and another 10s. six month hence.

CHINA'S CRISIS.

AMERICAN PRECAUTIONS.

NEW YORK, April 25.

A message from Manila in connection with the sailing of the warship "Huron" to China in consequence of the crisis there states that two additional cruisers with troops are being held at the Philippines in readiness for action.

SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE.

FRENCH MILITARY TRAINING.

NANCY, April 25.

The Crown Prince of Siam has completed six months' military instruction here. He was given a farewell dinner by the civil and military authorities and notables. In a speech in French, he said he was much gratified by his friendly reception at Nancy.

BRITISH INDIA'S TRADE.

ADVERSE BALANCE DECREASES.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

British India's exports for 1921-2 amounted to 22,955 lakhs of rupees, imports 26,645, and re-exports 1,404, compared with 23,850, 33,560 and 1,804 respectively for 1920-1. The balance of trade, including treasure, against India was 3,263 lakhs of rupees, compared with 5,004.

CANADA BORROWS \$106,000,000.

NEW YORK'S PROMPT RESPONSE.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Canadian government loan of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent. was over-subscribed in two hours.

K. FUJIYAMA
Photographer
No. 10 Queen's Road Central
Hongkong.

Temporary Office,
Matsubara Hotel,
Tel. 405.

MACKINTOSHES.

"Burberry" Weatherproofs

all sizes from \$75.00 each.

Light weight Waterproofs

best quality silk finish \$45.00 each.

"Mattamac" Waterproofs

a few slightly soiled in small sizes

to clear \$18.50 each.

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MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



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from Houbigant, the celebrated Parisian Perfumer,
makers of the world's most exquisite perfumes.

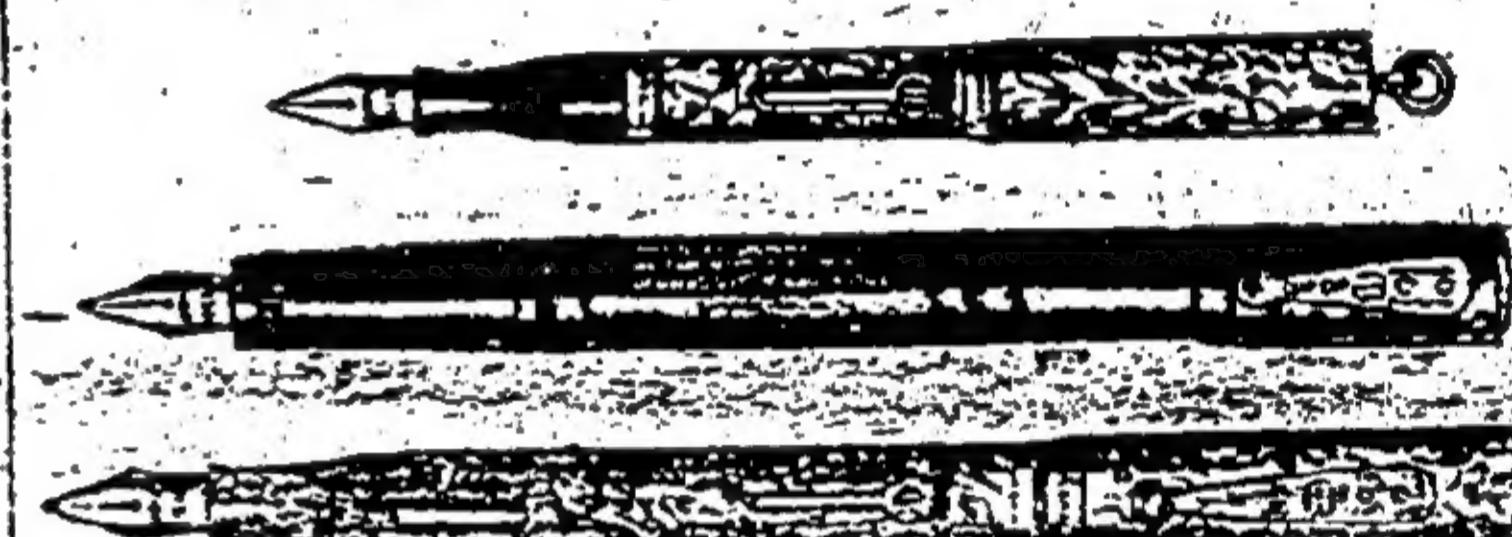
IDEAL-QUELQUES FLEURS—QUELQUES VIOLET—LA FRANGE
ROSE—COEUR DE JEANNEITE, etc.

Also a fine selection of

LOTIONS—TOILET WATER—EAU DE COLOGNE—BRILLIANTINE
FACE POWDERS and TOILET SOAPS.

THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
22 Queen's Road Central.

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.

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FIRST CLASS TAILOR
Experienced Cutters, Perfect Fit Guaranteed
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Hotel Manager.

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery,

Latest Novelty in Pen Nibs.



Most superior quality Nibs of
INCORRODIBLE metal.

For swift and elegant handwriting
it is unrivalled.

NEVER SCRATCH. NEVER SPURT.

Sole Agents for East.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

KAM HING KNITTING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of:
Socks, Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters, etc.
24, Haiphong Road, Kowloon. Telephone K 477.
Manager, WONG KAM FUK.

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DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

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PEAK HOTEL,

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

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The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and
Central Districts. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously clean.
Under American Management. For terms apply to
MRS. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry) PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout;
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to

Telephone K. 5. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE". J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

HOTEL "ASIA"
WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.
Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

Under the Management of the
SUN CO., LTD., CANTON.

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DEALERS & CONTRACTORS IN ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,
ALSO TEAKWOOD & BLACKWOOD FURNITURES FOR SALE.
COME TO US! WE SELL THE BEST FURNITURES
Obtainable in Hongkong.
INSPECTION INVITED. TEL. No. K. 221.

NEW MACAO HOTEL
On the corner of Queen's Road Central with
the Central Post Office. Completely
modernized featuring the new up-to-date
Hotel, Large and comfortable Reception
Rooms, Reception, Reception, Reception,
Separate Tables, Hot, Cold and Refreshing Baths,
Electric Light throughout, Fans and Private
Rooms for Families and Tourists. Terms
moderate.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Opposite the Central Post Office.
A. L. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, Fan, Motor, Music
Rooms, Telephone, Fans, Light and Lighting, Electric
Light throughout, Fans and Private
Rooms for Families and Tourists. Terms
moderate.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS
Public Auctions

This Saturday have received interests
from the following Public Auctions,
at the
Hon Shan Godown, Kennedy
Town
250 Bags White Rice
169 packages Hemp
3 packages Leather
And
Afterwards at the China Pro-
vident Godown, West Point
1000 Bags Flour
896 Bags White Rice
All more or less damaged by sea-water
ex.s.s. "Asia"
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, April 28, 1922,
commencing at 5 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Collection of Rare and
Valuable Postage Stamps;
3000 Genuine Postage Stamps in
perfect condition including British and
Portuguese Colonies, West and armistice
etc. etc.
On view from Tuesday the 25th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1922,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 5 Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon
A Quantity of
Household Furniture,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)
And
One Cottage Piano by "Moutrie"
in fine condition.
On view from Friday the 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1922.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed
to sell
The s.s. "KIM MA"
Now lying off Shamsui Po
under an Order of the Court
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
TUESDAY
the 2nd day of May, at 3 o'clock p.m.
In One Lot
At their Auction Rooms
in Duddell Street.

The ship is a wooden ship of
approximately 1800 tons capacity with
accommodation for about 800 Chinese
passengers.
Length 252 ft. or thereabouts
Beam 25 ft. or thereabouts.
For particulars to view apply to
Messrs. Lammert Bros. The Auctioneers.
For further particulars apply to
MESSES. JOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTERS,
Prince's Building,
or to
MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS.
the Auctioneers
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 13, 1922.

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THE HOUSE FOR GOOD EATS
Times and Diners
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Western Branch 2148
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New Cars for Hire & For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
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TAILOR
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Postage Stamp Albums of latest
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In two volumes at \$20.
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JAPANESE MARKERS

Every kind of Footwear.
MADE TO ORDER.



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6, D'AGUILAR STREET,
Opposite Kayamori & Co.
Telephone No. 421
Hongkong. March 20, 1914.

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Graduate of Tokyo Massage School,
No. 2, Queen's Road Central,
2nd Floor.
Telephone No. 2630.

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Mrs. HONDA and Mrs. KISAKI
14 years' experience.
No. 28 Wyndham Street
(opposite to the "China Mail")

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HAT MAKER.
No. 18, Wyndham Street.

TANG YU, Dresser
the late SIEU TING,
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HONGKONG TONG

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THERAPION NO. 2
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pleases the smoker but gratifies
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finest of Virginia
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VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
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BOSTON & NEW YORK

Sold in
tins of 50
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

MADAME DE STAEL

WOMAN WHO HATED
NAPOLEON.

An extraordinary woman's extra-
ordinary life is described by Lieut.
Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard in
"Madame de Staél: Her Trials and
Triumphs," which has just been
published (Butcher, 1s.)

She had a wealth, fascination,
love activities, and literary gifts
created a stir wherever she appeared
to the world of high society life. She
was estranged when her husband
of Neuchâtel, who rejected her ad-
vances, spied on her, read her letters,
criticized the pretensions of her
friends, and exposed her talents.
But the celebrated Madame had no
small success in the relations
of the Constituent against
Napoleon's "system."

After her escape from Elba, when
she saw the Allies closing in on him,
even Napoleon acknowledged her
power: "I find that I was wrong,"
he said to his brother Lucien.
"Madame de Staél has made me more
enemies abroad during the time of
her exile than she could have ever
done in France."

Germaine was the only child of
Necker, the Finance Minister of Louis
XVI. Her mother had been much
admired by Edward Gibbon, the
historian, whose father, however,
would not hear of "such a strange
alliance." Germaine was no more
than eleven when she became the
object of admiration of all those who
frequented her father's palatial
dwelling.

While writing novels, comedies,
tragedies, and a book about Rousseau,
Germaine was also by the time that
she was fifteen carrying on a clandestine
love affair with a middle-aged
general quite devoid of moral
character, with whom she exchanged
a fervid correspondence.

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historian, whose father, however,
would not hear of "such a strange
alliance." Germaine was no more
than eleven when she became the
object of admiration of all those who
frequented her father's palatial
dwelling.

Although her face and form were
both somewhat heavy and inclined
to coarseness, she had a "strongly
accentuated bust and beautiful hands,
but what really rendered her features
from mediocrity were her piercing
dark, almost black, eyes burning
with the passion with which her
whole countenance showed her to have
been 'consumed.' Benjamin Constant, the
most celebrated of her lovers,
describes her as a woman with the
nature of a whirlwind of fire, 'more
flaming than all the volatines.'

After William Pitt, who was in
France in 1783, had a kid for her
hand in vain, Necker consented to
give his daughter a handsome
dowry to Baron de Staél (not
"Baron de Staél" as is often
written), but only after Gustavus III of

Norway; and Miss Berry was able to say: "If one
wishes to meet the Minister in Lon-
don, it is necessary to go to the
house of Madame de Staél."

Two public sides
The lady has broken off.



LONDON TRAMPERS.

Napoleon's reply is said to have
been: "Oh, that's too much. I don't
fancy those sorts of adorations; she's
too ugly." Alluding to Germaine's
open relations with Benjamin Constant,
Napoleon complained that she made
his mode of living upset his efforts at
social reform and "displayed a return
to the worst habits of the society of
the eighteenth century."

In fact Napoleon had made up his
mind that Madame de Staél was an enemy.
Ordered to leave Paris Germaine
accepted defeat. In her book "Ten
Years of Exile" she tells us what were
her thoughts as the carriage bearing
her and Constant rolled on its way
towards the Rhine:

I desired by the good reception that
was promised me in Germany to lift
myself up from the outrage put upon
me by the First Consul and I wished
to oppose the friendly welcome of the
ancient dynasty to the impertinence
of that which was preparing to
subjugate France.

Germaine's glory reached its height
in London, where she arrived in
1813.

In London she talked and she
talked; she preached, she held forth,
until she lost breath and her
hearers lost patience.

Byron she declared the "most
seductive man in England." The poet
complained that Germaine wrote
octaves and talked octaves.

Nevertheless "eventually thronged
to meet the illustrious enemy of
Napoleon"; and when her friend
Miss Berry was able to say: "If one
wishes to meet the Minister in Lon-
don, it is necessary to go to the
house of Madame de Staél."

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

On the corner of Nathan Road and
the Central Post Office. Completely
modernized featuring the new up-to-date
Hotel, Large and comfortable Reception
Rooms, Reception, Reception, Reception,
Separate Tables, Hot, Cold and Refreshing Baths,
Electric Light throughout, Fans and Private
Rooms for Families and Tourists. Terms
moderate.

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Opposite the Central Post Office.
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Rooms, Telephone, Fans, Light and Lighting, Electric
Light throughout, Fans and Private
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WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink the popularity it deserves.

"PYERIS,"

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER

Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.



NEW SUMMER DRESSES — BLOUSES

AND

HATS

IN THE DRESS MATERIAL DEPT.

COTTON VOILES

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COLORED ORGANIES

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ZEPHYR'S

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Social and Business Stationery,
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Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

50, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH

SILVA.—On April 19, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Basto da Silva, a son.

MARRIAGES

KLUBEN-SEVERIN.—On April 19, at Shanghai, Jorgen Klubien, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, Chukking, to Lilian Marie Neergaard Severin, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

MUNRO-FAURE-BLACKBURN.—On April 20, at Shanghai, Paul Hector Munro-Faure of Chambéry, Geneva, to Marion Beatrice Blackburn, of Eding, London.

SUE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922

FIRE!

Fire! Always, in crowded cities, this is a dreadful cry. Even in places where knowledge, forethought, and goodwill have provided the most humanly adequate means of fighting fire, the alarm must cause anxiety. How much more so here, where arson is too common, and where our fire fighting equipment is inadequate? In this one detail of public service Hong Kong has always lagged about a decade behind. It has neither employed the right men nor bought the right appliances. When it should have had horses it had coal. When it should have had motor it had—whatever it had. Even now it is only just pre-arranged that to order its overworked and reluctant policemen to firemen's work is not good enough. Even now

it is said that the firemen's work is all wrong; that the fire truck should carry its own lighting; that it should be far bigger, anyway, and have more accessible hose; and that we need trained European firemen. The Chamber lets us see that, but other enclosures it sent to the Government were "private and confidential."

There is nothing very private and confidential about a city fire. There shouldn't be.

It isn't only the common policemen who should be relieved of firemen's work. The C.S.P. should "stick to its last" also, as a proper fire chief should be appointed. This is not to say that he has done or tried to do so far, with the right approach. It is the right approach followed by the Government.

It is his men's. The police have their proper police work to do at fires (and after 'em). The firemen proper should be specialists. A P.W.D. officer would be more suitable than the C.S.P., if we must have cadets trying to serve two masters.

The Government would probably deny that there has been any chicaning. Very well. Concede them that for the sake of argument. It holds true that we haven't got our money's worth—for in this particular money's worth means absolute efficiency—and that being granted, it seems to follow that the wrong men have been laying out the money for us.

As they have such a touching faith in the Crown Agent system, why do they not indent on the Crown Agents at once?

One fire brigade

One perfect equipment, for the use of, and make fewer bites at this cherry? The people are fed up with the way this serious responsibility has been tackled. Now that the Chamber of Commerce has complained again, let us have no more of this official attitude of "Oh, our brigade and appliances are not too bad." That is not the question. The question is "Are they good enough?" and everybody outside officialdom knows they are not and says they are not.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A parcel of books for the troops has been sent to this office by Mr. A. C. Duckworth.

Captain Evans delivers his lecture on "The Dover Patrol" at the Tai Foo Club to-night.

A Sanitary Board coolie was severely assaulted yesterday afternoon by another coolie who is now in police custody.

The concert at the Pavilion on Sunday, promoted by the Coronet Theatre management, yielded \$54.05, which has been handed to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A gang of coolies was at work this morning on the job of removing the interior decorations of the Prince of Wales Pavilion prior to demolishing the building itself.

Cargo from the s.s. "Persia" not cleared by May 2, will be subject to rot. Damaged cargo will be examined the same day at 10 a.m. Agents, D. & D. & Co., Ltd.

During the absence of Major General Sir John Fowler, who has gone to Manila with the Hongkong polo team, C. I. C. W. Davy is Officer Commanding, as from yesterday.

Major G. N. Humphreys of the R.A.S.C. Captain J. M. Murphy and Captain A. McD. Hewitt of the R.G.A. are all going on long leave. Lieutenant C. S. Fisher and Captain R. le Fleming have a month's leave.

Something will probably be recovered against the amount written off but we are not counting upon it and for any future possible losses in this respect we recommend providing a further \$10,000.00 as mentioned in the report.

Our properties now stand in our books at \$961,344.66 which is a very safe figure indeed as compared with what property in the neighbourhood is now fetching.

Prospects for the present year are too problematical for me to speak positively about them but I am glad to be able to say that so far in spite of strikes and increased wages and expenses we have made a very good beginning.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders.

There being no question I beg to move that the report and accounts as presented be adopted.

Mr. Adamson seconded the motion. Put to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Noble moved that Messrs. H. P. McPherson, Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mrs. R. Churcher, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. F. May Miller be re-elected members of the Consulting Committee.

Mr. F. Ellis seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. White moved and Mr. Dodwell seconded that Messrs. Linstead and Davies, and Messrs. Percy Smith and Fleming be re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$200 each.

Put to the meeting the motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said: "That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready."

COMPANY MEETING.

CHINA PROVIDENT, LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO.

BUSINESS PROPOSED

The 25th ordinary annual general meeting of the China, Provident, Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., was held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Shewan, Temes & Co., Ltd., 11.15 a.m. to-day. Mr. R. G. Shewan presided, and there were present Messrs. H. P. White and D. M. Dowdell (Consulting Committee), Mr. R. F. Mattingly (Secretary), Mr. E. M. da Rocha (Secretary), Mr. Noble, Messrs. A. S. Ellis, W. Hardwick, P. P. Ch. W. Adamson, H. G. May, V. Kar, A. P. Samy, F. Ellis, W. J. Hawker, W. J. Carroll, C. Osmond, and J. C. Saunders.

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THE BIBL'S SOCIETY.

HONGKONG AUXILIARY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Addresses by two of the delegates who attended the recent World Students' Christian Federation Conference were given at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society held in the Helen May Institute yesterday afternoon. The Bishop of Victoria presided.

After a hymn and a prayer the hon. secretary (Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce) read the annual report which showed that there was an advance of £161 on the number of Bible Society publications issued last year, the financial statement submitted by the hon. treasurer (Captain Fog) disclosed that the receipts obtained at Church collections, at a Chinese concert, and by the various Ladies Committees reached the satisfactory total of \$3,673.28 leaving a balance of \$100 after the necessary deductions had been made to the account of the Sub-Agency and the current expenses. A tribute was paid to the activities of the Chinese ladies whose efforts in getting donations from Chinese sources accounted for more than half the total collections.

Moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman referred with gratification to the Society's steady growth here and to the power for good wrought by the Bibles distributed through the Society. He said that he regarded the formation of the World's Students' Christian Federation as one of the most hopeful movements of modern times.

The Rev. P. N. F. Young, lecturer in History at St. Stephen's College, Delhi was one of the students who addressed the meeting and the other one was Mr. H. B. Ba, of Burma, a B. A. of the Calcutta University.

The Rev. Mr. Young regarded the Bible as the one factor which would bring the nations together. Not even the good results obtained from the Washington Conference could be more effective and lasting, he said, than the results achieved at the students' conference at Peking. He was sorry to say that he had seen an old war poster in one of the main streets of Hongkong, proclaiming to the public, under the picture of a militant German soldier ruthlessly conquering the world, "Once a German always a German." That was a lie. Anybody who knew Germany and read German history knew that the Germans of 50 years ago were not the same as we were just prior to the war. As to Chinese problems the speaker admitted that there was an anti-Christian movement but the Chinese despite this were adopting methods which were the outcome of Christianity. (Applause).

The Rev. Mr. Ba discussed the influence of the Bible in India and the activities of Mr. Gandhi. He said that he believed Mr. Gandhi's influence was largely derived from the great spiritual power that he possessed, more so than his political doctrine.

As he watched his fellow students in Calcutta and in Burma and saw how they were influenced by him he could not help but think that this great spiritual leader was the one which India so urgently need at the present time, because India had for the last four or five years been largely materialistic in her objects. "It is my belief" declared Mr. H. B. Ba "that not only India but Burma will be led by his influence into a clearer view on the spiritualistic outlook of life. We asked Mr. Gandhi one day how he got this great spiritual power, and mark his words, for they are very striking. 'I got my spiritual power from two sources,' he replied. 'One is the second book of the Hindu religion, and secondly from the Gospel, but more from the Gospel than the other.' He is a professed Hindu, saying that he derived his spiritual power from the Gospel. This Gospel is, I believe, working for the good of India." (Applause).

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STREET BASEBALL.
SANITARY BOARD MAN WAS HIT.
WHAT HAPPENED NEXT.

Inspector Allen of the Sanitary Board summoned a Japanese youth before Magistrate Fraser this morning charging him with having played baseball in Gresson Street to the annoyance of the public, and with having committed assault.

Inspector Allen said that shortly after 1 p.m. on April 8, he was walking through Gresson Street on his way to his office when he saw a party of two Japanese, including the defendant, and a Chinese, playing baseball in Gresson Street. The defendant had the ball in his hand. All three had baseball gloves on and were standing in a triangle, the defendant in the middle of the street. In order not to interfere with the game, the witness left the middle of the street and walked on the pavement. Near the south end of the street opposite house No. 1, he was hit in the middle of the back by the ball with great force. He did not turn round, but merely struck the ball with the intention of making a complaint at No. 2 Police Station.

The defendant admitted that he was in the street at the time, but denied that he was playing. Three other Japanese and a Chinese were playing. He was watching the game from the pavement and merely asked Inspector Allen to return the ball. Inspector Allen struck him on the face. Witness then put his hands on the Inspector's shoulders and exclaimed that it was not he who threw the ball but the Chinese. He suggested that they should all go to the police station together.

Magistrate: What did you say when you asked for the ball? I took off my hat to him and said, "Very sorry, master, give ball back please."

A Japanese witness said that the Chinese-pitched ball. Witness missed the catch and the ball struck the Inspector.

Inspector Allen asked whether, in view of this witness's admission that he was playing, he could not be charged also.

The Magistrate said that fresh summons would be necessary.

Inspector Allen said that after picking up the ball he walked on to the corner of Queen's Road. The defendant rushed at him and put his hand roughly on his shoulder. Witness resented the defendant holding him and pushed him away roughly, but did not strike him on the face as alleged. The witness told the defendant that if he wanted the ball back he could go to the station and lay a charge against him of stealing it, or come with him to the station, as he was going there at that moment to lay a complaint against the baseball playing. Eventually he got away, but the defendant again rushed at him after he had gone about 30 yards, and attempted to get the ball out of his pocket, much to the amusement of a large crowd of Chinese. The witness could not arrest the defendant, a stronger man, because he had no one to assist him. However, he managed again to get away, but when he reached the junction of Ship Street, the defendant made a third rush at him. He was not struck, but he thought that his clothes were in danger of being torn right off his back, so violent was the defendant.

The defendant said that at first he thought the complainant was a police inspector and spoke to him politely, but afterwards when a woman told him that he was not a policeman, he made further attempts to get the ball back.

Inspector Allen pointed out to the Magistrate that although the defendant did not admit the first assault, he had practically admitted the other two in his own statement. The defendant had no right to take the law in his own hands, and he asked for a conviction.

The Magistrate said that as the defendant was the only one who was charged with playing baseball in the street, he would let him off lightly on that count with the fine of \$1.

Addressing Inspector Allen with regard to the assault, the Magistrate said that he thought he did wrong in retaining the defendant's ball.

Inspector Allen said that as defendant refused to give his name or come to the station with him, he had to take the ball to prove his case. The defendant could have the ball back after the case, as he had no use for it. The Inspector repeated that on the defendant's own admission, he should be convicted for assault.

The Magistrate bound the defendant over in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

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THE fame of Chamberlain's Cong® Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult or the young and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

BOOSTING BRITISH TRADE.

HONGKONG EXHIBITION.
POSTPONEMENT PROBABLE.

Amongst other interesting items appearing in the correspondence published in the annual report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is the following letter dated October 31, 1921, from Mr. C. Montague Ede, in his capacity as Chairman of the Publicity Bureau for South China:

"Dear Sir,—As one of the main functions of the Publicity Bureau is to further British Trade interests in South China, the Committee have come to the conclusion that an Exhibition could with great advantage be held in the Winter of 1923 if sufficient support is forthcoming."

If your Chamber view this project favourably, the Committee of the Publicity Bureau are prepared to work out plans for submission to you before 31st March, 1922, by which time they think sufficient data can be collected locally and from manufacturers at home through the Board of Trade and the Federation of British Industries.

I should mention that H.E. the Governor has been approached in this matter and has stated that he is in sympathy with the project and has further asked for fuller details to be handed him as soon as possible."

An acknowledgement from the Secretary of the Chamber expresses the Committee's sympathy and interest in the project and promises the chamber's support though the chamber's support though the Committee "at this stage cannot commit the chamber financially."

Interviewed by *China Mail* reporter to-day, Mr. Ede said he was unable to give any details yet. The exhibition would certainly be held but, in view of the disturbed condition of China and the general trade depression it would probably be postponed a year or so. To make a success of such a project," Mr. Ede pointed out "you must come along on an improving market. It is no use trying to sell a man a machine at a time when he knows he may go bust."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE REFUGEE.

The calm gray waters of the harbour seem As though they knew forever perfect rest. Their very stillness seems but fairy dream: A fancy of tranquillity at best.

The elements above, tinged with a varied hue, Reflecting last fond kiss of sun gone down. Deepening shadow. Caress of falling dew. Clothing the night with its un-stinted gown.

Spectre shadows, creeping as they fold. The face of waters, earth, and boundless sky: With awe inspiring grip they seem to hold. The things that all the time are passing by.

And thus upon the stormy sea of life, A refuge in some peaceful little bay. We're lulled to sleep; secure from toil and strife Until we wake to face another day.

WILLIAM HILL.

Hongkong April 22, 1922.

DIRTY FINGER NAILS.

EARN OWNER SEVEN YEARS JAIL.

The trial of Lam San, the man whose dirty finger nails led to his being suspected of having wilfully set fire to a wine and spirit shop at 383 Queen's Road West, was concluded this morning.

After considering their verdict for twenty minutes the jury pronounced the prisoner guilty of arson on two counts and the Puine Judge (Mr. J. B. Wood) in sentencing him said: "The jury have found you guilty of setting fire to a house at 383 Queen's Road West. They have found you guilty of setting fire to it when there were persons resident there. We have also found that your intention was to obtain money to which you were not entitled. They have considered the evidence very carefully and I am fully agreed with their verdict. On each of these counts on which you are sentenced to seven years hard labour, the sentences to run together concurrently."

His Honour thanked the jury for the care and attention they had paid to the case.

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CANTON'S ARMY.

INTERESTING WUCHOW REPORTS.
STORY OF A \$100,000 BRIDE.
(From a Correspondent.)

WUCHOW, April 25.

When the war between the two Kwangs was in progress it was not known which side General Sun of Hunan would favour. He was offered a sum of money said to have been \$400,000 to remain neutral, if he did not come in the side of Kwangtung. He remained neutral but it is said the money was never paid. When the Northern Expeditionary Force was on the point of leaving Kweilin to proceed North it found the Province of Hunan closed to it until the \$400,000 was paid. Dr. Sun Yat-sen ordered General Chan Kwin Ming to pay this amount but that it is said the latter had steadily refused to do. This non-payment was the cause of the retirement of the Northern Expeditionary Force from the Hunan route. The army will now attempt to proceed North through the Province of Kiangsi.

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Owing to the military having commanded all cargo lighters trade is nearly at a standstill.

The shopkeepers in Wuchow have refused to accept the notes of the Provincial Bank of Canton. Nearly all the shops have closed. Canton silver fluctuates between 15 to 21 per cent discount.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived at Samshui he was met by an officer in a seaplane, who after a few minutes conversation returned to Canton. Dr. Sun shortly afterwards left Samshui for Anton.

On Saturday last Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived in Samshui in a Chinese Gun-boat and finding everything quiet proceeded to Canton.

On Saturday afternoon the steamer arrived at Samshui he was met by an officer in a seaplane, who after a few minutes conversation returned to Canton. Dr. Sun shortly afterwards left Samshui for Anton.

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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

KAJO MARU Sunday, 30th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

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WEIHAIWEI AND TIENTSIN HANKOW April 28th 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO SEICHEN April 29th Noon.

AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO SWATOW April 30th Noon.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK SWATOW May 1st Noon.

SWATOW AND SHANGHAI SWATOW May 2nd Noon.

AMOY AND SHANGHAI SOOCHOW May 3rd Noon.

HOIHOW AND SINGAPORE TAIWAN May 10th 11 a.m.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO. TAIWAN April 25th 6 p.m.

SAIGON TAIWAN April 26th Noon.

SWATOW AND BANGKOK TAIWAN April 27th Noon.

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TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dewey" Due Hongkong 2nd May.

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"West Crows" Due Hongkong 4th May.

Leave Hongkong 5th May.

"West Farol" Due Hongkong 24th May.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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FROM MANILA.

Apr. 29—B. F. Protelaus.

May 23—B. F. Ixion.

June 18—B. F. Telchiurus.

July 7—B. F. Tyndareus.

27—B. F. Proteles.

Aug. 25—B. F. Lixus.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Apr. 20—B. F. Euryalus.

FROM JAPAN.

May 3—J.C.L. Tigris.

4—J.P.L. Tjilwong.

5—S. & B. West Farol.

6—S. & B. E.

FROM BOMBAY.

May 24—P. & O. Scindia.

June 13—P. & O. Soudan.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

May 5—E. & A. Eastern.

6—A. O. Changsha.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Apr. 28—C.P.S. Empress of Japan.

May 2—J.C.L. Binlang.

11—C.P.S. Empress of Asia.

22—B. F. Ixion.

23—B. F. Taliabius.

24—B. F. Tyndareus.

25—B. F. Proteles.

26—B. F. Tigris.

27—B. F. Tjilwong.

28—B. F. West Farol.

29—B. F. Euryalus.

30—B. F. Tigris.

31—B. F. Tjilwong.

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HUNG CHEONG,
ON LEE,
KOWLOON STORES,
&c., &c.

PUT IT ON THE BOOK TO-NIGHT.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST.

The committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak to discuss a number of important matters.

TOO MANY EXCHANGES
The Chairman read a letter from the Colonial Secretary making it known that the Government looked with disfavour upon the formation of separate exchanges and proposed the establishment of one general stock exchange without racial discrimination as to membership.

A committee was appointed to consult with the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on the subject.

EXPORT OF SILVER
Another letter from the Colonial Secretary notified that the Government had decided to grant the Chamber's request that bona fide travellers should be allowed to take \$50 in subsidiary coins out of the Colony instead of \$30 as formerly.

At the Chairman's suggestion it was resolved to write and thank the Government for their concession.

CARGO COOLIES' REQUEST
In a letter which set out that they regarded the Chamber as "our parents in our suffering" the Cargo Coolies Guild wrote asking the Chamber to help them in eliminating the stevedores. A sub-committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

MEI HO KOM TONG DESIGNS
Referring to the resignation from the committee of Mr. Ho Kom Tong the chairman said that Mr. Ho Kom Tong was an enthusiastic worker for



Daughter of U.S.A. Secretary of State, to marry Mr. C. L. Weddell of N. Y.

**HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST
SHANGHAI INSURANCE CO.**

SHANGHAI LIFE SUED BY
FOUNDER'S WIDOW - TWO AND
A HALF PER CENT. CLAIMED
ON PREMIUM INCOME.

An action involving a considerable sum of money—two and a half per cent. on the premium income of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., over a period of 10 years was begun in H.M. Supreme Court on April 20, before Mr. Honour Judge Gray, plaintiff being the widow of King Chun-ke, the founder, or one of the founders, of the defendant company.

Mr. R. G. McDonald appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Duncan McNeill for defendants.

Plaintiff's claim stated that she is the widow and legal personal representative of King Chun-ke, deceased, a Portuguese citizen, and defendants are a British registered limited liability company carrying on life insurance business in China, with their registered office in Shanghai. (2) Under a covenant March 10, 1905, to March 10, 1915; defendants agreed to pay to King Chun-ke 2½ per cent. on the premium income of the company for a period of 10 years from the date thereof. (3) Defendants have refused to account for and pay to the plaintiff such money as may be due under the said covenant.

The plaintiff claims (1) an account of the said premium income of the defendant company from March 10, 1905, to March 10, 1915; (2) Payment of the amount found due.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

In their defence, the company admit the allegations contained in paragraphs one and two of the writ, except that plaintiff is the legal personal representative of King Chun-ke, and that they have refused to account for or pay to plaintiff any money claimed by her. According to the terms of the deed, it was a condition precedent to any liability on defendants that King Chun-ke and others should "raise the capital (of defendants) of £100,000, and assist all possible in the working of the business getting proper brokers and agents for the company." In June, 1906, before the said capital was raised, the deed was voided by mutual consent, supporting this claim by the minutes of a meeting of the directors held on June 18, 1906.

Mr. McNeill—That minute records the decision of the Board that the agreement should be cancelled, and that the parties should be informed in writing. My instructions are that there is no reason whatever to suppose that that communication was not made in writing and in Chinese, as the parties were to be informed by Chinese.

Mr. MacDonald—I shall be enabled to know whether it was actually communicated.

Mr. McNeill—I shall not be able to prove that it was.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEFENCE.

Was ever a more extraordinary defence put forward? Mr. MacDonald asked, that by a minute or resolution of the Board of Directors, and without any consideration and without the consent of the other party concerned, they could easily cancel a deed? In April, 1912, counsel contended one of Mr. King's sons died, and in the following month he made a will, later revoking this and making a new and final will in which he declared plaintiff to be his wife. According to this will, all his property was to be equally divided between plaintiff and his only surviving son, one to be entitled to the whole of the property in the event of the decease of the other. This will was signed by seven Portuguese and the testator.

The agreement on which the present claim was based expired in March, 1915. Mr. King was then a sick man and he died a few months later. Just before his death, he opened his safe and gave to Mrs. King various documents among them this agreement. He had not been dead more than a few hours before Mr. Parker heard of it, and what did he do? While Mr. King was still in his coffin in the house, Mr. Parker went round and saw Mrs. King, and said: "You had better show me all the papers. I will put them in order, and if there is anything of value, I will dispose of it for you." Mrs. King did send papers, some of them valuable papers, to Mr. Parker, but she did not see that what Mr. Parker really wanted was that agreement of March, 1905. Mr. Parker returned the papers sent to him and said he was sorry but he could not do anything; of course, said counsel, because he had not got the particular document which he wished.

Chinese money and Chinese people that made the company the success it was, but it was not Chinese people who ultimately derived the benefit of it.

START OF THE COMPANY.

Taking the facts of the case in chronological order, counsel went on to say that Mr. King married plaintiff in 1900. In 1903, he joined the China Land & Finance Co., and there he met Mr. Parker for the first time. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Parker returned to America, whilst there he corresponded with Mr. King, and in the following year he returned to Shanghai and discussed with Mr. King the formation of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. At that time, Mr. Parker was in a very impetuous state and Mr. King lent him £10,000. He proceeded with some assistance from Mr. Parker to form the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. They were engaged for nearly a year in the ground work before the company was actually incorporated. At that time Mr. Parker knew few, if any Chinese, and was unable to converse in Chinese, and all the work was done by Mr. King. He secured the support of Mr. Tsui Sau-yuan, then a prominent merchant in Shanghai, and they secured the first two directors of the company. Mr. King also undertook to visit various parts of China to establish agencies and appoint agents, and he was primarily concerned in getting shareholders and subscribers. The company was incorporated in March, 1903, and on the 10th of the month the agreement providing for the payment of 2½ per cent. on premium income was signed. Defendants now claimed that this agreement was voided by mutual consent, supporting this claim by the minutes of a meeting of the directors held on June 18, 1906.

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Mr. McNeill—I shall not be able to prove that it was.

A GHOST THEORY.

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Mr. Parker returned the papers sent to him and said he was sorry but he could not do anything; of course, said counsel, because he had not got the particular document which he wished.

Witness—I should still have brought the action on my husband's instructions.

The hearing was adjourned.

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Quebec	22.5
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Kelowna	22.5
Verdun	22.5
Hamilton	24.5
Victoria	25.7
Penticton	25.7
Bevelstok	22.5
Johannesburg, S. Afr.	22.5

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comes when you have finished a cup of our irresistible Mocha-Java mixture, coffee of quality, genuinely roasted and ground to your order in your presence by the last word in electrically driven coffee machine.

Your palate knows that our coffee stands for Aroma and Purity.

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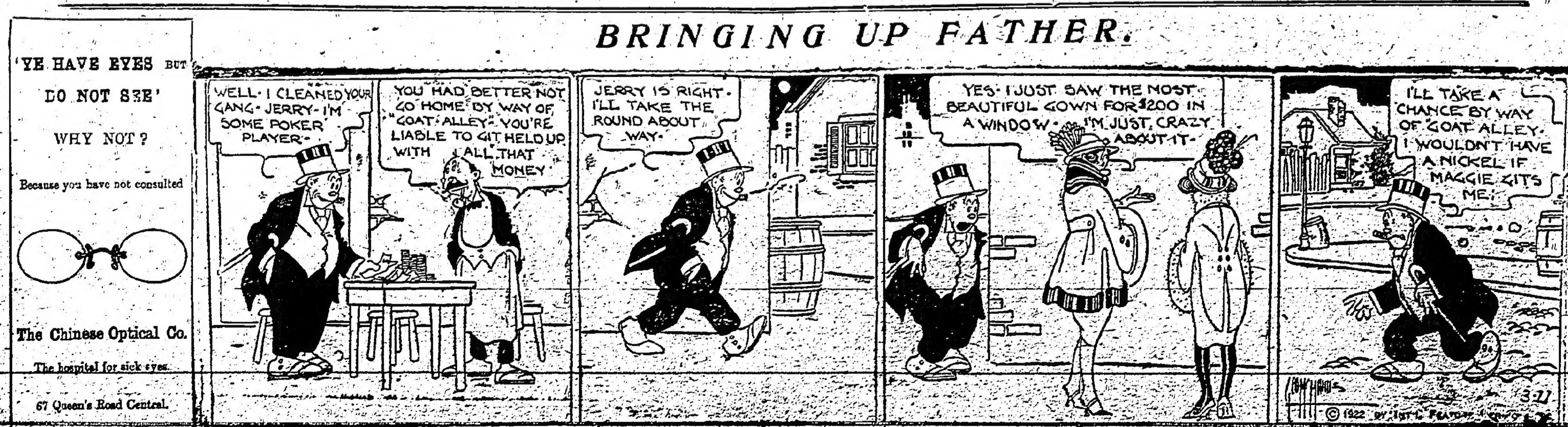
THE GIAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE,

TOBACCONISTS

(Adjacent to the Colonial Dispensary)

Just received a large consignment of Nestor Cigarettes.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



HONGKONG HARBOUR.
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The following article, written by Captain Ruel Taylor, R.N., formerly Harbour Master at Hongkong, is reprinted from *The Standard*, London.

The south of Hongkong is located on the south coast of China just inside the tropics, lat. 22° 10' N. long. 114° 10' E., on the eastern side of the mouth of the Canton and West Rivers, which were always being navigable, the former to Canton, the latter to the principal commercial city in China—and beyond, to the latter for a thousand miles in, he intended the river provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, the latter being the Kwang-Ping, a British possession. I leave this last point of information because I find that it is not generally known that many so-called foreign countries are British. I remember, many years ago, being introduced to a gentleman in London, who was told he was the British Consul General at Singapore.

Prior to the British occupation, Hongkong Harbour was virtually unknown, and was frequented only by the local fishermen (not pirates); trading junks on their way to and from the Canton and West Rivers, which used the harbour as a short cut to their destination in smooth water; and the war junks which anchored from time to time off the town of Kowloon at the head of the bay of that name, which forms part of the harbour. The fine expanse of water was then untraversed, and few Europeans were aware of its very existence, much less of its untrivalled possibilities as a port. Captain Lindsay's report, to which I refer later, says of Hongkong harbour: "In all points both of facility of ingress and egress, and in its perfectly landlocked situation, this harbour can hardly have a superior in the world." This opinion was formed by him when he visited for the first time in the year 1832. It was not until 1834 that any suggestion was made as to the desirability of its acquisition by the British Government, and it did not actually become a British possession until 1842.

European trade with China was first started by the Portuguese, via Canton in 1514. They were followed by the Spaniards, the Dutch and eventually, in 1635, by the British. At that time, the Manchu dynasty had just conquered China and were very busy consolidating their position, for which purpose they considered it necessary to assert their superiority over all other rulers and the rest of mankind. They therefore scouted the idea of acknowledging any approach to equality with any European monarch, especially when they preferred to regard as their vassal. This arrogant attitude made trade extremely difficult, for the officials acting upon instructions from the Central Government always insisted upon the humiliating *fei tsui*, and all foreigners had to submit to the application of *tabu*. As a matter of fact, the policy of the Manchu Government was frankly that of the exclusion of all foreigners, and of avoidance by all means in their power of any communication with them. Trade with the foreign barbarians was strictly forbidden, and so too, was the emigration of Chinese, both of which official veros were ignored whenever convenient and possible, for Chinese then as now, were to be found in all parts of the world, and the trading classes in China itself, as well as the uncivilized gentry—and many of the officials too, unofficially—were most anxious to deal with the barbarian, especially with the British, who brought them the Indian opium which they loved, as it was so much better than their own. The import of this commodity was at first small, not superseded by a British Government official with the title of Chief Commissioner of British Trade in China. This officer, being a Government servant, could not employ the methods in use by his predecessor in the year 1800, an Imperial Edict was issued forbidding the import and his intercourse with the Hongkong merchants, which had led to such smoking the Indian drug. Still, the comparatively good results. Instead of not only continuing, in spite of the prohibition, but increased by leaps and bounds. It is uncertain what was the real object of the ban, but it is expected that, with the health and well-being of the people had little to do with it, for no, the new circumstances, the restrictions were imposed upon the cultivation of the poppy itself in China. In all probability, at the bottom of it was the ingrained idea of isolation from all outside influence, and perhaps the official classes felt that they were not making sufficient profit out of this very remunerative trade.

In 1792 a British Embassy was sent to Peking under Lord Macartney to attempt to conclude a regular treaty with the Celestial Government, under which to be between the two countries should be recognized and regularized, until it was accomplished through a Portuguese Colony, while such war with China in 1857-60 as "opium" was received with courtesy. British shipping as was present was to recall the fact that in the and the low-tow was dispensed with, assembled in Longkong Harbour. In treaty of Nanking not a word is said

despatched, which met with no success at all, for the British Ambassador was treated with contumely and promptly dismissed when he declined to kow-tow.

In the meantime, trade was developing in Canton, where the East India Company had a "factory." The head of this establishment managed to work in with the Chinese traders, whilst the local rulers generally found it convenient to ignore the existence of the foreign barbarians in their midst, with the result that a large and rapidly increasing business was carried on in China in British goods, including Indian opium, which, however, was not then a recognized article of trade, but was virtually smuggled into the country.

There were, from time to time, periods of trouble in Canton between the East India Company and the native officials, and in consequence of matters assuming a somewhat critical aspect in 1832, an expedition—ostensibly a private trading venture, but really an official exploration of the coast with a view to discovering some more likely locality than Canton in which a British trade centre might be established—was despatched from Macao under Captain Lindsay, whose instructions were to "ascertain how far the northern ports of China might be gradually opened to British commerce; which of them was the most eligible; and to what extent the disposition of the natives and the local Government would be favourable."

Captain Lindsay's report, reinforced by that of Mr. Guizai, a Chinese scholar of German nationality, interpreter to the expedition, which was published in 1834, gives a most illuminating account of their treatment of the coast by (a) the mandarins officially; (b) the general populace; and (c) the officials, unofficially. It is especially noticeable that the "Lord Ambassador"—the vessel conveying the expedition—was always asked for opium, not only by the traders, but by the officials, after the ordinary cargo of piece goods, etc., had been displayed, and much disappointment was shown when it was realized that there was actually none on board.

On arrival at Hongkong they found that no food was obtainable, as the Chinese had boycotted the shipping, and a blockade was being maintained by three war junks, anchored off the Kowloon Peninsula. The North shores of the island were uninhabited and uncultivated, so no stores could be obtained there. There were no buildings of any kind in which to accommodate the civilians, the merchants and their wives, families and employees, so they all lived on board the ships in the harbour. It was soon discovered that the natives were not only willing, but anxious, to furnish supplies and that the rumour, at first current, that all sources of water supply had been poisoned were false. An attack was therefore organized against the war junks, which were driven off, and the blockade permanently broken. This had the effect of discouraging the Viceroy Lin, who ceased his hostilities. Captain Elliot and many of the British community returned to their comfortable quarters at Macao, and the rest stuck to the ships at Hongkong, while they began to build temporary (mashed) offices on the barren shores of the island.

The Chief Commissioner appears to have held out a poor opinion of the harbour. It is certainly a very different sort of anchorage to those to which he had been used at Canton and Macao, for a considerable seagoing ship moored in some position out of sight of her original anchorage, than surreptitious visits were paid, often by night, by the very officials who had been foremost in uncompromising opposition to the presence on the coast of the foreign barbarians, with a view to trading with them, more especially in the illicit opium. With the common people, once it was realized that the "foreign devil" was not so much of a barbarian after all—as was clearly evidenced by the fact that he could converse with them in their own dialect, which their mandarins could not—soon became great friends, and had it rested with that class alone there would have been no difficulty in opening up to trade the whole of the coast region, and thence the hinterland. But this was not to be. Mutual distrust and fear of backdoor reports among the officials made any real, recognized traffic out of the question, and the report concludes with the pious hope "that this voyage may tend to awaken that general interest for Chinese trade which so extensive a field for mercantile enterprise has to claim."

In 1834 the charter of the East India Company expired, and the head of the Canton factory was superseded by a British Government official with the title of Chief Commissioner of British Trade in China. This officer, being a Government servant, could not employ the methods in use by his predecessor in Portugal of their colony of Macao, which he apparently greatly preferred to Hongkong. Fortunately, this recommendation was not carried out, for the harbour of Macao could not accommodate a small fraction of the shipping using Hongkong, even were there sufficient depth of water to admit a modern steamer, for nothing drawing more than 14 ft. can enter at any state of the tide.

In the meantime, in 1839, the British community in Canton were expelled from the city by the Chinese, and, together with Captain Elliot, Chief Commissioner, and his staff, took refuge at Macao, then, as now, a Portuguese Colony, while such war with China in 1857-60 as "opium" was received with courtesy. British shipping as was present was to recall the fact that in the and the low-tow was dispensed with, assembled in Longkong Harbour. In treaty of Nanking not a word is said



Opposes the Washington Pact.

CHINA COAST.
LATEST SHIPPING CHANGES.

Mr. W. C. Steel, second officer, "Shantung," has gone chief officer, "Chusan."

Mr. R. S. Loughman, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Shantung."

Captain E. Monkman, of the "Lianchow," is in reserve.

Captain G. McAdam, from leave, has gone master, "Lianchow."

Mr. A. J. Nathan, chief officer, "Chungking," has gone chief officer, "Lianchow."

Mr. E. L. Hurley, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Chungking."

Mr. J. K. Lough, second officer, "Yingchow," is on reserve.

Mr. W. J. Chipper, second officer, "Tungchow," has gone second officer, "Yingchow."

Mr. W. Skoorsky, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Hsi Peking."

Mr. G. W. Clark, second engineer, "Whampu," has gone second engineer, "Hobow."

Mr. J. Work, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Wtangpu."

Mr. W. A. C. Robson, fourth engineer, "Kungwo," has signed off.

Mr. E. McAllister, chief officer, "Koatong," has gone chief officer, "Waishing."

Mr. J. M. Sturgeon, chief officer, "Waishing," has gone chief officer, "Koatong."

Captain A. S. Woodget, of the "Fat-sang," has gone master, "Luenho."

Captain J. M. Wright, of the "Luenho," has gone master, "Fausang."

Mr. F. S. Hollingshead has been appointed supply second officer, "Tackwo."

Mr. R. F. Shad has been appointed supply second officer, "Suiwo."

Mr. R. J. T. Hopkins, second officer, "Tungshing," has gone acting chief officer, "Choytsang."

Mr. A. E. Ormond, acting chief officer, "Choytsang," has gone second officer same ship.

Mr. T. C. Barclay, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Wosang."

Mr. W. G. Parker, second engineer, "Wosang," has resigned.

Mr. R. Thomson, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Waishing."

Mr. J. Halket, acting second engineer, "Waishing," has gone third engineer same ship.

Mr. R. Campbell, third engineer, "Waishing," has gone supply third engineer, "Kungwo."

Mr. W. Robson, supply third engineer, "Kungwo," is on leave.

Mr. J. D. Mario, third engineer, "Wosang," is on leave.

Mr. A. McNay, third engineer, "Suiwo," has gone acting second engineer, "Wingsang."

Mr. W. Tweedie, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Suiwo."

Mr. A. McIntyre, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Kutwo."

Mr. R. E. Lake, second engineer, "Suiwo," has gone second engineer, "Yutang."

Mr. W. T. Bauld, second engineer, "Yutang," has gone second engineer, "Tuckwo."

Mr. D. H. Davidson, third engineer, "Wosang," has gone third engineer, "Choytsang."

Mr. A. Lockerbie, third engineer, "Choytsang," is on reserve.

Mr. J. M. Crawford, chief officer, "Taishun," is on reserve.

Mr. L. G. Murphy, has been appointed second officer, "Taishun."

Mr. A. Kalnay, second officer, "Kwangtuh," has gone acting chief officer "Taishun."

Mr. B. Rybaltovsky, has been appointed second officer, "Kwangtah."

Mr. V. G. Yastreboff, second officer, "Hsin Kiangtien," is on reserve.

Mr. J. P. Lithian, third engineer, "Kiangtung," is on reserve.

Mr. M. McPhail, second engineer, "Tangwah," has gone second engineer, "Kiangtung."

Mr. K. Nobile, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Tangwah."

Mr. N. Hood, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Irene."

Mr. B. Sharp, third engineer, "Irene," has gone supply second engineer, "Irene," same ship.

SPORT.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

SEASON STARTS APRIL 29.

The Hongkong Lawn Tennis League Season opens on Saturday, April 29, when four matches in the "A" division and five in the "B" division will be played off.

Entries have been very encouraging this year, and as in the previous season, enough have been received to run two divisons of the league.

There are eight teams in the "A" division, namely, the Chinese Recreation Club, Club de Recreio, Mitsui Bussan Kaisa, Hongkong, Civil Service, Indian Recreation Club, Kowloon and United Services Recreation Club; while in the "B" division ten teams are competing, namely, Craigengower University, Police Recreation Club, Indian Recreation Club, Queen's College, Chinese Recreation Club, Club de Recreio, Mitsui Bussan Kaisa, Kowloon and Civil Service.

The league will be conducted on the football system namely, each team will play each of the other teams twice counting two points for a win and one for a draw. Each team will consist of six players, who will play in pairs throughout the season.

Each match will consist of nine doubles games of one set each, so that each of the three pairs of one team plays three sets, one set against each of the three pairs of the opposing team. A win will be recorded for the team that wins the most games collectively in a match.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played on Saturday, April 29:—

"A" DIVISION.

Chinese R.C. v. Civil Service.

Club de Recreio v. India R.C.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisa v. Kowloon.

Hongkong v. United Services R.C.

"B" DIVISION.

Craigengower v. Chinese R.C.

Police R.C. v. Club de Recreio.

Kowloon v. Indian R.C.

Queen's College v. Civil Service.

Matches are to be played on the ground of the first named Club unless mutually arranged otherwise.

Mr. J. E. Fletcher, Queen's College, is the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the League.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL TOURNEY.

Two more matches in connection with the Palace Hotel Handicap Billiards Tournament were played off yesterday evening. In the first game, W. G. Gerrard (100) beat L. L. Goldenberg (scr.) by 250-156. The winner made breaks of 31, 19, 17, 16 and 14.

P. Lannon did not turn up for his match with D. Dallow at 4 p.m., and the latter was given a walkover to the second round of the tournament.

Mr. D. H. Davidson, third engineer, "Wosang," has gone third engineer, "Tangwah."

Mr. A. McNay, third engineer, "Suiwo," has gone acting second engineer, "Wingsang."

Mr. W. Tweedie, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Suiwo."

Mr. A. McIntyre, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Kutwo."

Mr. R. E. Lake, second engineer, "Suiwo," has gone second engineer, "Yutang."

Mr. W. T. Bauld, second engineer, "Yutang," has gone second engineer, "Tuckwo."

Mr. D. H. Davidson, third engineer, "Wosang," has gone third engineer, "Choytsang."

Mr. A. Kalnay, second officer, "Taishun," is on reserve.

Mr. L. G. Murphy, has been appointed second officer, "Taishun."

Mr. A. Kalnay, second officer, "Kwangtuh," has gone acting chief officer "Taishun."

Mr. B. Rybaltovsky, has been appointed second officer, "Kwangtah."

Mr. V. G. Yastreboff, second officer, "Hsin Kiangtien," is on reserve.

Mr. J. P. Lithian, third engineer, "Kiangtung," is on reserve.

Mr. M. McPhail, second engineer, "Tangwah," has gone second engineer, "Kiangtung."

Mr. K. Nobile, from leave, has gone second engineer, "Tangwah."

Mr. N. Hood, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Irene."

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Apr. 27.—S.S. Co.	Lean Samud.
27.—C. N.	Kanchow.
28.—D. L.	Huile.
21.—S.S. Co.	Po Samud.
20.—I.C.S.N.	Fanzen.
21.—S.S. Co.	Thang Samud.
20.—O. S. K.	Kaiji Maru.
May 2.—I.C.S.N.	Mengang.
2.—D. L.	Haihong.
2.—C. N.	Kwangchow.
2.—C. N.	Sinkiang.
4.—O. S. K.	Sohu Maru.
5.—D. L.	Haihong.

AMOY.

Apr. 27.—E. L.	Nerhuda.
28.—C. N.	Liangchow.
28.—D. L.	Haihong.
20.—I.C.S.N.	Kuji Maru.
20.—I.C.M.	Harbin.
2.—D. L.	Haihong.
2.—C. N.	Tamia.
4.—O. S. K.	Sohu Maru.
5.—D. L.	Haihong.

FOOCHOW.

Apr. 28.—D. L.	Haihong.
May 2.—D. L.	Haihong.

SHANGHAI.

Apr. 27.—U. R. I.	No habbit.
27.—C. N.	Portia.
27.—C. N.	Wangchow.
27.—N. Y. K.	Yingpo Maru.
2.—M. M.	Sohu Maru.
21.—C. N.	Singap.
27.—C. N.	Peiping.
31.—C. N.	Wangchow.
31.—C. N.	Hankow.
May 1.—N. Y. K.	Fochu Maru.
2.—C. N.	Sinkiang.
4.—C. P. S.	Emperors of Japan.
4.—A. L.	King and State.
4.—C. N.	Sohu Maru.
5.—R. F.	Abidjan.
7.—R. F.	Kirkby.
8.—T. K. K.	Tengow Maru.
11.—N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru.
13.—T. K. K.	Kores Maru.
15.—P. S.	Tiger.
18.—O. S. K.	Emperors of Asia.
19.—D. L.	Silver State.
21.—D. L.	Shantou.
22.—M. M.	Atkins.
23.—B. F.	Woking.
27.—T. K. K.	Montevideo.
30.—C. M.	Shinko Maru.
31.—C. P. S.	Emperors of Canada.
11.—R. F.	Kashmir.
14.—P. C. P.	Demoloc.
15.—C. P. S.	Emperors of Russia.
16.—B. F.	Cebu.
18.—D. L.	Kronstadt.
21.—D. L.	Moskow.
22.—T. K. K.	Montevideo.
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30.—C. M.	Nanking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Editor's Service to the China Mail
OPUM IN FAR EAST.)

FAMOUS RESTAURATEUR.

ALEXANDRE DUVAL'S
ROMANTIC CAREER.

Sir John Jordan described the manner wherein the Chinese Government from 1907 to 1917 gradually closed down on the cultivation of the poppy. This was one of the greatest reforms the world had ever seen, but unfortunately, there had been a relapse. He wished that the Chinese Government had acknowledged the truth that there had to be a moderate amount of poppy growing which they were unable to suppress, owing to the day-to-day organised state of the country.

This was one of the causes of China's evolution, and the world must sympathise with her. He pointed out that practically all the country is in the hands of the military leaders, who were granted all authority. While 80% of the area of Far East and 90% of the body of Chinese leaders of the time, the 10% of Communists did not have the love of their country, which further had no natural defence, and was manufactured not for the general consumption but for the members of the world.

GENERAL APRIL 26TH.

The communists are now in a position of the various Communists, and they are to the greatest degree out of the League of Nations and the open front, and position in the Far East.

It is possible to sympathise with the fresh extension of poppy growing in China, and the movement to be suggested to the Chinese Government.

The Japanese Government intended to be ready to accept a delegation of representatives of the League to open an inquiry into the introduction of poppy into China.

MAIZE STALKS.

A Hungarian Professor named Ilyon, who claims that he has invented a method of manufacturing cellulose and paper from maize stalks.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

COMING EVENTS ADVERTISED
IN THE "MAIL".

ENTERTAINMENTS.

April 26.—Crescent Theatre, A Perfect Crime. World Theatre, Sure Caprice in "Blue Eyed Mary." Kowloon Theatre. Wesley Bang in "Dinty."

April 27.—Prince's Pavilion Dances, 5 p.m.

April 28.—St. Andrew's Church Hall (Kowloon). Captain E. R. G. R. Evans, lecture on the Dover Patrol, 9 p.m.

SPORTING EVENTS.

April 28.—Tennis. Final of open Championship Doubles. Stand Court, H.K.C.C.

April 29.—V.R.C. annual sports meeting on H.K.C.C. ground, Happy Valley, 1.30 p.m.

May 1.—Tennis. Final of open Championship Singles. Stand Court, H.K.C.C.

May 2.—Tennis. Challenge Round of open Championship Singles. Stand Court, H.K.C.C.

May 3.—Tennis. Challenge Round of open Championship Doubles. Stand Court, H.K.C.C.

May 6.—Hongkong Jockey Club's second Gymkhana Meeting. Race-course, 3 p.m.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

April 29.—May Hall annual dinner at 8 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES.

April 28.—Lammet Bros., rice, hemp, and leather. Hon. Shan Godown, Kennedy Town, 11 a.m. Flour and rice. China Piovident Godown, West Point.

April 28.—Hughes and Hough, household furniture. No. 10 Orient Building, Kowloon, 10.30 a.m.

April 28.—Hughes and Hough, Japanese curios. Sales Rooms, 2.30 p.m.

April 28.—Lammet Bros., collection of 3,000 stamps. Sales Rooms, 5 p.m.

April 29.—Lammet Bros., household furniture and a cottage piano. No. 5 Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, 11 a.m.

May 1.—Public Works Department, one lot of Crown land, area 3,193 sq. ft., part of Lot No. 1364, Canton Road, Kowloon, (upset price \$12,760.) P.W.D. Offices, 3 p.m.

May 2.—Lammet Bros., wooden steamer "Kam Ma" now lying in the Yammai typhoon refuge, under an order of the Court. Sales Rooms, 3 p.m.

YOU'LL FEEL BETTER IN
THE MORNING

If at bed time you take a couple of Pinkettes when troubled with constipation, "live," sick, earache or biliousness. Pinkettes act as gently as nature, are laxative perfume because they are

PINKETTES

create no habit, and neither gripes nor purge. They aid digestion, clear the skin, purify the breath, relieve soreness, and assist in the cure of Dr. William's Medicine Co., 90 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

A Brazilian doctor who claims to pump blood into a corpse and restore life to it. At present he has worked on rats. Rats is "le mot juste."



Harry Frazee
1922



A Brazilian doctor who claims to pump blood into a corpse and restore life to it. At present he has worked on rats. Rats is "le mot juste."

BANK.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 16, 1932.

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" On demand — 2/6

" 30 days' sight — 2/6

Credits, 4 months' sight — 2/6

Documentary 4 months' sight — 2/6

On Paris—

On demand — 3/5

Credits, 4 months' sight — 3/5

On New York—

On demand — 3/5

60 days' sight — 3/5

On Bombay—

Wire —

On demand — 1/1

On Calcutta—

Wire — 1/1

On demand — 1/1

On Singapore—

On demand — 1/1

On Manila—

On demand — 1/1

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On Yokohama—

On demand — 1/1

Gold Leaf, 100 fm (per tael) —

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) —

Silver (per oz) — 24/-

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub —

" 10 —

" 5 —

" 2 1/2 —

" 1 1/2 —

" 1 —

" 50 cents

" 25 cents

" 12 1/2 cents

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